THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1185.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

Profile Frames.

W. BACHE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned to this city with his Patent Phisiognotrace, and a supply of handsome Frames. His room is over Mrs. Smith's millinery room, opposite the Union Tavern, where he solicits the attendance of those who wish to have striking and correct likenesses in profile—Four for 25 cents.

January 28.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and delivering to the subscriber, living in Augusta county, or lodging him in any jail so that I can get him again, a Negro Man named TOM LATE, the property of James Lamme of this county. He is 5 feet 6 inches high and well made, about 33 years of age, several scars on his forehead, viz: one large scar across his forehead and another rather crossing it, one on his temple, a large beard; had on and took with him, one bottle green broad cloth coat and drab do. one swansdown waistcoat and blue do. half boots and fir hat, and a pair of fancy cord and grey breeches. He was raised in Hanover county by Pettus Ragland. It is probable that he has taken that rout. The above reward will be given by me.

James Kennerly, jun.

December 19th, 1803. [5w]

Virginia—to wit:

At a Chancery District Court, held in the city of Williamsburg, 23d day of July, 1803.

Benjamin Kidd, Plaintiff,

AGAINST

Thomas Crittenden and Jane Crittenden, Defendants.

THE defendant Thomas Crittenden not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of April term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forth with inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the former Capitol in this city.

A Copy,

Anth'y. Robinson, C. C.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

1000 *Tickets at 10 dolls.*		10,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000	20,000
60 *of*	500	30,000
2000 *of*	15	30,000
	Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.		12,000
Expence of drawing,		2,000
	Dollars,	10,000
First Ticket drawn,	*Dollars,*	500
Last drawn,		10,000
1 *other Prize of*		10,000
59 *other Prizes of 500 dolls.*		29,500
2000 *of 15 dolls.*		30,000
	Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next class, at 10 dollars each; the price of all others will be 15 dollars.

All prizes of 15 dollars may be renewed for the next class, or paid, at the option of the person entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be considered as renewed in the second class

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the 1st day of June, 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938 *Tickets at 10 dollars,*		59,380
4,662 *ditto at 15 dollars,*		70,930
	Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loss on 2,662 tickets renewed at 2½		5,155
	Dollars,	125,155
2 *Prizes of*	20,000 *dolls.*	40,000
2 *ditto of*	10,000 *dolls.*	20,000
3 *ditto of*	5,000 *dolls.*	15,000
50 *ditto of*	1,000	50,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 per cent.		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raised,		10,000
Ticket first drawn,		1,000
Ticket last drawn,		20,000
1 *other Prize of*		10,000
1 *ditto of*		10,000
3 *ditto of*	5,000 *dollars,*	15,000
49 *ditto of*	1,000	49,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155

DIOMED.

This extraordinary horse, in as high health and vigour as he has ever been,

WILL stand the next season at my stable, on James River, three miles below Richmond, at SIXTY DOLLARS the season, dischargeable by FIFTY if paid before the 10th of August, when the season will expire. Excellent pasturage, securely enclosed, *gratis*. Seperate enclosures will be provided for the Mares, according to their situation, and grain furnished at the market price. Every attention shall be paid to the Mares; but no liability for escapes or accidents of any kind.

DIOMED has unquestionably been one of the best racers on the English turf. At three years old he was winner seven times, without being beaten, although he contended with the best horses then running.—Among his races of that year he won a sweepstakes of 500 guineas each—He won the great Darby stakes at Epsom, which are the most important in the kingdom—giving to the winner more credit than any that are run in England. His winnings that year amounted to 5125 guineas.

At four years old he received forfeit from the brother of Mopsqueezer for 500 guineas. He won the Fortesque stakes, eleven subscribers of 30 guineas each. Over the Beacon course he won the Claret stakes, of 200 guineas each; beating seven capital horses, and receiving forfeit from seven others. His winnings this year amounted to 2580 guineas. At five years old he fell lame and did not start. At six years old, carrying 168 pounds, at three heats, he won the King's plate at Guilford. He ran also for the King's plate at Lewes, which he would have won had he not fallen lame. This year he also ran for two other King's plates; and although injured, won the second horse for each—They were won by Anvil and Drone, at that time the two best horses on the English turf. He never started after he was six, but kept as a Stallion, and ranked among the best in England, as by reference to the Racing Callendar—the following Certificate will be proven.

I hereby certify, the Chesnut horse DIOMED, purchased of me, by Messrs. Lamb & Younger, won the Darby stakes at Epsom—the Claret stakes at New Market, and many other prizes as may be seen in the Racing Callendars. He is the sire of Grey Diomed, Quitlavaca, Lais, (the dam of Lord Clermont's Spoliator) Grey Hound, Monkey, Anthony, Glaucus, Wrangler, Cedar, Poplar, and many other good racers.

GREY DIOMED, at three years old, was sold by me to Mr. Fox, for 700 guineas. Mr. Fox afterwards sold him with his engagements, to the Duke of Bedford, for 2700 guineas. Several others of his get have been sold at large prices.

THO'S CHARLES BUNBURY.

In addition to the above statement, let his Colts in Virginia, now three years old, prove his excellence and unrivalled superiority over all the Stallions in America.

Madeira—won the Wine stakes at Fairfield in May last, two mile heats, beating Bucephalus (now called Schedoni) and Mr. Hoome's B. C. Daredevil.

Peacemaker—the sweepstakes of 140 guineas, at Mr. Varell's, and since purchased by Mr. Hoomes.

Diomeda—the property of Mr. Cocke, the sweepstakes at Fairfield, in May, beating Mr Randolph's *Wiltonia*, by Stirling, and Mr. Taylor's Bay Colt, by Gabriel; the rest paid forfeit.

Lavinia—the first day's sweepstakes at Petersburg, in May last.

Mr. Bland's Chesnut Colt, the second day's sweepstakes, of 100 dollars each.

Topgallant—the post sweepstake at Broad Rock in September, which entitled a Colt to the greatest credit.

Lavinia—the sweepstakes at Fredericksburg, in October, the largest amount ever run for in America, twenty subscribers, 200 dollars each—nine started, the rest paid forfeit.

Top Gallant—the sweepstakes at Petersburg in Oct.

Mr. Drummond's Filly, the sweepstakes, at Scotland Neck, North Carolina—thirty subscribers.

Virgil-Us—the property of Col. Hampton, only 3 years old, the Gold Cup at Washington, four miles, beating Col. Hoome's Volunteer, by Bedford; Mr. Tayloe's Skyscraper, by Alderman; and Gen. Ridgley's Financier; and was immediately purchased by Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, for 2750 dollars.

Exclusive of the above, many others of his Colts have been winners during the present year.

PEDIGREE.

DIOMED, was got by Florizel, (one of the best sons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, sister to Juno, [the dam of Dragon, and Young Eclipse] his grand dam (sister to Horatius, by Blank) his great grand dam, Fetaher's dam, and full sister to the grand dam of Cygnet and Blossom, by Childers, out of Miss Belvoir, by Grey Grantham, Paget, Turk, Betsey Percival, Leeds, Arabian, &c.

MILES SELDEN, SEN.

TREE HILL, Dec. 26th, 1803.

On Friday the 24th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at Public Auction, on Newton's Wharf, for the benefit of the insurers, and all others concerned in the brig Franklin, Laban Folger, master, put into this port in distress,

6000*lbs. Pepper.*
8000*lbs. Coffee.*
11000 *Pieces Nankeens.*
1400 *Quintals of excellent Cod Fish.*
3 *Bales of Frankincense.*
8 *Boxes Havanna Sugar.*

Norfolk, 9th February, 1804. (2)

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Auction, pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Virginia, those

Valuable Estates,

In the county of Chesterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Esq. dec. known by the names of

Chester Hill & King's Island Slashes,

THE Sale will take place at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, on Thursday the 1st day of March next. The terms of sale will be one fourth of the purchase money in cash, and the other three fourths in three equal annual payments, bearing interest from the day of sale, the land to remain bound in the hands of the purchasers respectively for the balance of the purchase money and to be again sold if the several purchasers fail to make payment. It is proposed to sell these two tracts of land separately, and either entire or divided as may best suit the purchasers. In the Chester Hill tract will be included part of a small tract adjoining, formerly known by the name of Auburn Chase. For further particulars, enquire of Macmurdo & Fisher.

By the Commissioners.

Richmond, Dec. 28, 1803. 11M

EDUCATION.

MRS. MAURY's SCHOOL, for young Ladies, has commenced at the subscriber's residence in the upper end of Hanover, where three or four more pupils can be accommodated. In this School the Girls are taught the English and French Languages, grammatically; History, Geography, Arithmetic and plain Needle Work. The charge per annum five and thirty pounds, paid quarterly in advance, the pupils finding their bedding. The situation is healthy and retired, and well calculated for an institution of this kind.

John Hay.

Hanover, Feb. 13, 1804. 3w.

WANTED,

A PERSON who understands Baking, and if he has some knowledge of Gardening, he would be prefered. For further particulars, enquire of THE PRINTER.

February 15.

MR. TRACY's SPEECH

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Friday, December 2, 1803,

ON THE PASSAGE OF THE FOLLOWING AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, that in lieu of the third paragraph of the first section of the second article of the constitution of the United States, the following be proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of the legislatures of the several states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said constitution, to wit: The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president; but in choosing the president the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice; and if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th day of March then next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President: as in the case of the death, or other constitutional disability of the President.

"The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. but no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States."

At three o'clock Mr. Tracy moved an adjournment, and the motion was negatived. He then addressed the President—

Mr. PRESIDENT,

I moved an adjournment, because I thought a more full and fair discussion was due to this important question, than could be had after this late hour.

The merits have never, until now, been before us; for although considerable time has been consumed in debate, it has chiefly been directed to the subordinate amendments, and not to the main resolution. But since the senate have refused to adjourn, I will now offer some observations on the merits, in doing which I will study brevity as much as the importance of the subject will permit.

I shall attempt to prove, Sir, that the resolution before us contains principles which have a manifest tendency to deprive the small states of an important right, secured to them by a solemn and constitutional compact, and to vest an overwhelming power in the great states. And further, I shall attempt to shew, that in many other points the resolution is objectionable, and for a variety of causes ought not to be adopted.

As I shall be obliged, in delineating the main features of this resolution, to mention the great states in the union as objects of jealousy, I wish it to be understood, that no special stigma is intended. "*Man is man*," was the maxim expressed in an early part of this debate, by the gentleman from South-Carolina, (Mr. Butler,) and in application to the subject of government, the maxim is worthy to be written in letters of gold. Yes, Sir, "*man is man*," and the melancholy truth that he is always imperfect and frequently wicked, induces us to fear his power and guard against his rapacity, by the establishment and preservation of laws and well regulated constitutions of government. Man, when connected with very many of his fellow men in a great state, derives power from the circumstance of this numerous combination; and from every circumstance which clothes him with additional power, he will generally derive some additional force to his passions.

Having premised this, I shall not deem it requisite to make any apology when I attempt to excite the attention, the vigilance, and even the jealousy of the small, in reference to the conduct of the great states. The caution is meant to apply against the imperfections and passions of man *generally*, and not against any state, or description of men *particularly*.

It may be proper in this place to explain my meaning when I make use of the words small and great, as applicable to states.

Massachusetts has been usually called a great state, but in respect to all the operations of this resolution, she must, I think, be ranked among the small states. The district of Maine is increasing rapidly, and must, in the nature of things, soon become a state. To which event, its location, being divided from what was the ancient colony of Massachusetts by the intervention of New-Hampshire, will very much contribute. I believe there is a legislative provision of some years standing, authorising a division at the option of Maine.—When this event shall occur, Massachusetts although, in comparison with Connecticut or Rhode-Island, will not be a small state, yet, in comparison with many other, must be so considered, I think myself justifiable, then, for my present purposes, in calling

Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and South-Carolina, small states. They are all limited in point of territory, and cannot reasonably expect any great increase of population for many years; not indeed until the other states shall become so populous as to discourage emigration, with agricultural views; which may retain the population of the small states as seamen or manufacturers. This event, if it ever arrives, must be distant. A possible exception only may exist in favor of Maine; but when we consider its climate, and a variety of other circumstances, it is believed to form no solid exception to this statement.

By the same rule of deciding, the residue of the states must be called great; for although Georgia and several others are not sufficiently populous, at this time, to be considered relatively great states, yet their prospect of increase, with other circumstances, fairly bring them within the description, in respect to the operation of the measure now under consideration.

It will be recollected that in the various turns which this debate has taken, gentleman have repeatedly said that the constitution was formed for the people; that the good of the whole was its object, that nothing was discernible in it like a contest of states, nothing like jealousy of small states against the great; and although such distinctions and jealousies might have existed under the first consideration, yet they could have no existence under the last. And one gentleman (Mr. Smith, of Maryland) has said that he has been a member of this government ten years, and has heard nothing of great and small states, as in the least affecting the operations of government, or the feelings of those who administered it.

Propriety, therefore, requires that we attentively examine the constitution itself, not only to obtain correct ideas upon these observations, so repeatedly urged; but to place in the proper light the operations and effects of the resolution in debate.

If we attend to the constitution, we shall immediately find evident marks of concession and compromise, and that the parties to these concessions were the great and small states. And the members of the convention who formed the instrument, have, in private information and public communications, united in the declaration, that the constitution was the result of concession and compromise between the great and small states. In this examination of the constitution it will be impossible to keep out of view our political relations under the first confederation. We primarily united upon the footing of complete state equality, each state had one, and no state had more than one vote in the federal council or congress. With such a confederation we successfully waged war, and became an independent nation. When we were relieved from the pressure of war, that confederation, both in structure and power, was found inadequate to the purposes for which it was established. Under these circumstances, the states, by their convention, entered into a new agreement upon principles better adapted to promote their mutual security and happiness. But this last agreement or constitution, under which we are now united, was manifestly carved out of the first confederation. The small states adhered tenaciously to the principle of state equality; and gave up only a part of this federative principle, complete state equality, and that with evident caution and reluctance. To this federative principle they were attached by habit, and their attachment was sanctioned and corroborated by the example of most, if not all the ancient and the modern confederacies. And when the great states claimed a weight in the councils of the nation proportionate to their numbers and wealth, the novelty of the claim, as well as its obvious tendency to reduce the sovereignty of the small states, must have produced serious obstacles to its admission. Hence it is that we find in the constitution but one entire departure from the federative principle. The House of Representatives is established upon the popular principle, and given to numbers and wealth, or to the great states, which in this view of the subject are synonimous. It was thought by the convention, that a consolidation of the states into one simple republic, would be improper. And the local feelings and jealousies of all, but more especially of the small states, rendered a consolidation impracticable.

The senate, who have the power of a legislative check upon the house of representatives, and many other extensive and important powers, is preserved as an entire federative feature of government as it was enjoyed by the small states, under the first confederacy.

In the article which obliges the electors of president to vote for one person not an inhabitant of the same state with themselves, is discovered state jealousy. In the majorities of two-thirds required for many purposes by the constitution, although there were other motives for the regulations; yet the jealousy of the small states is clearly discernible. Indeed, sir, if we peruse the constitution with attention, we shall find the small states are perpetually guarding the federative principle, that is, state equality. And this, in every part of it, except in the choice of the house of representatives, and in their ordinary legislative proceedings.—They go so far as to prohibit any amendment which may affect the equality of states in the senate.

This is guarding against almost an impossibility; because the senators of the small states, must be criminally remiss in their attendance, and the legislatures extremely off their guard, if they permit such alterations, which aim at their own existence. But lest some accident, some accountable blindness or perfidy should put in jeopardy the federative principle in the senate, they totally and forever prohibit all attempts at such a measure.

In the choice of president, the mutual caution and concession of great and small states is, if possible, more conspicuous than in any other part of the constitution.

He is to be chosen by electors appointed as the state legislatures shall direct, not according to numbers entirely, but adding two electors in each state as representatives of state sovereignty. Thus Delaware obtains three votes for president, whereas she could have but one in right of numbers.—Yet mixed as this mode of choice is, with both popular and federative principles; we see the small states watching its motions and circumscribing it to one attempt only, and on failure of an electoral choice they instantly seize upon the right of a federal election, and select from the candidates a president by states and not by numbers. In confirmation of my assertion that this part of the constitution was peculiarly the effect of compromise between the the great and small states; permit me to quote an authority which will certainly have great weight, not only in the senate, but through the union. I mean that of the present secretary of state (Mr. Madison) who was a leading member of the federal convention, who formed, and of the Virginia convention, who adopted the constitution. In the debates of the Virginia convention, vol. 3, page 77, he says, (speaking of the mode of electing the president,) "As to the eventual voting by states it has my approbation. The lesser states and former large states will be generally pleased by that mode. The deputies from the *small states* argued, and there is some force in their reasoning, that when the people voted, the large states evidently had the advantage over the rest, and without varying the mode, the interests of the little states might be neglected or sacrificed. Here is a compromise.—For, in the eventual election, the small states will have the advantage."

After this view of the constitution, let us enquire what is the direct object of the proposed alteration in the choice of president?

To render more practicable and certain the choice by electors—and for this reason: that the people at large, or in other words, that the great states ought to have more weight and influence in the choice. That it should be brought nearer to the popular and carried farther from the federative principle. This claim we find was made at the formation of the constitution. The great states naturally wished for a popular choice of first magistrate: This mode was sanctioned by the example of many of the states in the choice of governor. The small states claimed a choice on the federative principle, by the legislatures, and to have by states; analogies and examples were not wanting to sanction this mode of election. A consideration of the weight and influence of a president of this union, must have multiplied the difficulties of agreeing upon the mode of choice. But, as I have before said, by mutual concession, they agreed upon the present mode, combining both principles, and dividing between the two parties, thus mutually jealous equally as they could, this important privilege of electing a chief magistrate.

This mode then became established, and the right of the small states, to elect upon the federate principle, or by states, in case of the contingency of electoral failure of choice, cannot with reason and fairness be taken from them, without their consent, and on a full understanding of its operation; since it was meant to be secured to them by the constitution, and was one of the terms upon which they became members of the present confederacy, and for which privilege, they gave an equivalent to the great states, in sacrificing so much of the federative principle, or state equality.

The constitution is nicely balanced, with the federative and popular principles; the senate are the guardians of the former, and the house of representatives of the latter; and any attempts to destroy this balance, under whatever specious names or pretences they may be presented, should be watched with a jealous eye. Perhaps a fair definition of the constitutional power of amending is, that you may, upon experiment, so modify the constitution in its practice and operation, as to give it, upon its own principles, a more complete effect. But this is an attack upon a fundamental principle established after long deliberation, and by mutual concession, a principle of essential importance to the instrument itself, and an attempt to wrest from the small states, a vested right; and by it, to increase the power and influence of the large states. I shall not pretend, sir, that the parties to this constitutional compact, cannot alter its original and essential principles; and that such alterations may not be effected under the name of amendments; but, let a proposal of that kind come forward in its own proper and undisguished shape; let it be fairly stated to congress, to the state legislatures, to the people at large, that the intention is to change an important federative feature in the constitution, which change in itself and all its consequences, will tend to a consolidation of this union, into a simple republic; let it be fairly stated, that the small states have too much agency in the important article of electing a chief magistrate; and that the great states claim the choice; and we shall then have a fair decision. If the senators of the small states, and if their state legislatures will then quietly part with the right they have, no person can reasonably complain.

Nothing can be more obvious, than the intention of the plan adopted by our constitution for choosing a president. The electors are to nominate two persons of whom they cannot know which will be president; this circumstance not only induces them to select both from the best men; but gives a direct advantage into the hands of the small states even in the electorial choice. For they can always select from the two candidates set up by the electors of large states, by throwing their votes upon their favorite; and of course giving him a majority, or, if the electors of the large states should, to prevent this effect, scatter their votes for one candidate, then the electors of the small states would have it in their power to elect a vice-president. So that in any event the small states will have a considerable agency in the election. But if the discriminating or designating principle is carried, as contained in this resolution, the whole, or nearly the whole right and agency of the small states in the electorial choice of chief magistrate is destroyed, and their chance of obtaining a federative choice by states, if not destroyed, is very much diminished.

For this identical purpose is the principle of electorial discrimination and designation, introduced into the resolution before you, for the same purpose is the number of candidates reduced from five to three, from whom the house of representatives may elect, in case of electoral failure of choice; that is to destroy, or diminish the agency of the small states, in the choice of a president.

For what purpose else, are we perpetually told, and from all parts of the senate, that the *public will* is opposed by the present mode, and the *public will* cannot be gratified, without the introduction of the discriminating principle?

By the *public will* thus mentioned, the gentlemen mean, the will of a popular majority, or, the will of the great states, which, in this case, I repeat it, are the same. How is it possible for the gentlemen to increase the chances of gratifying this description of the *public will*, without decreasing the agency of the small states?

The whole power of election, is now vested in the two parties; numbers and states, or great and small states, and it is demonstration itself, that if you increase the power of the one, in just such proportion, you diminish that of the other. Do the gentlemen suppose that the *public will*, when constitutionally expressed by a majority of states, in pursuance of the federative principle of our government, is of less validity, or less binding upon the community at large, than the *public will* expressed by a popular majority? The framers of your constitution, the people who adopted it, meant that the *public will*, in the choice of a president, should be expressed by electors, if they could agree, and if not, that the *public will* should be expressed by a majority of the states, acting in their federative capacity, and that in both scales the expression of the *public will* should be equally binding.

It is pretended that the *public will* can never properly or constitutionally be expressed, but by a majority of numbers of the people, or of the house of representatives? This may be a pleasing doctrine enough to great states, but it is certainly incorrect. Our constitution has given the expression of public will in a variety of instances, other than that of the choice of the president, into very different hands from either the house of representatives or the people at large. The president and senate, and in many cases the president alone, can express the *public will*, in appointments of high trust and responsibility, and it cannot be forgotten that the president sometimes expresses the *public will* by removals.—Treaties, highly important expressions of the *public will*, are made by the president and senate; and they are the supreme law of the land. In the several states many great offices are filled, and even the chief magistracy, by various modes of election. The public will is sometimes expressed by pluralities, instead of majorities; sometimes by both branches of the legislatures, and sometimes by one? and in certain contingencies elections are settled by lot.—The people have adopted constitutions containing such regulations, and experience has proved that they are well calculated to preserve their liberties and promote their happiness. From what good, or even pardonable motive, then, can it be urged that the present mode of electing our president has a tendency to counteract the *public will*? Do gentlemen intend to destoy every federal feature in this constitution? And is this resolution a precursor to a complete consolidation of the union, and to the establishment of a simple republic? Or with it suffice to break down every federative feature, which secures to one portion of the union, to the small states, their rights?

I am not without my fears, Mr. President, that this is but the beginning of evils, and that this constitution, the bulwark of the feeble members of the confederacy, the protection of the weak against the strong; the security of the small against the great; the last best hope of man, with a view to stability in a free government, and to the preservation of liberty in a republic; is destined to undergo changes, and suffer innovations, till there shall be no residue worth preserving, and nothing left, which ambition will condescend to overturn.

Time will not permit me to dwell any longer on this part of my argument. But I am deceived, sir, if the view I have now taken of the constitution does not show most obviously, that in its formation there was a struggle between the great and small states, with respect to many of its principles and leading features. And that the participation of the small states in the election of a chief magistrate, clearly secured to them by the constitution, will receive a deadly blow by the adoption of the proposed amendment.

It can be no contradiction to my ideas upon the subject, if we have heard nothing of state conflicts in the administration of this government. The great states have never, till now, directly attempted to violate the sanctuary of the small, and despoil them of their rights; had this been earlier attempted, we should have heard and seen the same jealousy awakened, and the same opposition exerted.

The conflicts could happen in no other way, than by an attack from the large states. We had neither the desire nor ability to injure them, and we now ask no favors, but their permission to enjoy, in peace and safety, the rights conceded to us by themselves, and secured by a solemn constitutional compact.

We have been told, by a gentleman from Virginia, that it would be impolitic in us to rouse the great states. I shall at present, take no further notice of this warning, given to us, no doubt, in the full exercise of benevolence; but to request the small states to preserve it, in constant recollection. It may induce them not hastily to part with constitutional security.

(Mr. Tracy's speech to be continued.)

PHILADELPHIA, February 8, 1804.

FROM CAPE-FRANCOIS.

Letters from Cape Francois to the beginning of January, were received in town yesterday.—The information, of a commercial nature, which they contain, is extremely unsatisfactory.—Nearly 30 American vessels were then in port, many of which had arrived within a few days; but the demand for goods being so limited, and specie and colonial produce so scarce, it was feared they would not be able to dispose of their cargoes. Business was at an universal stand, and no immediate prospect of a revival.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1804.

☞ *A correct* Richmond Price Current *shall appear in our next.*

We scarcely have ever read a speech which afforded us more pleasure, than that commenced in the preceding columns of this paper, which Mr. Tracy made in regard to the proposed amendment to the constitution. Whether it be considered as either to the soundness of the observations which it contains, or the eloquence of its sentiments and expression, it justly ranks among the first which have been delivered on the floors of Congress;—and as such, we recommend it to the attentive perusal of the Citizens of America at large.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have rejected the amendment proposed to the constitution of the United States, respecting the election of President and Vice President. In all probability Connecticut, New-Hampshire and New-Jersey will do the same; so that the labor of the Anti-Federalists in Congress will be to no purpose.

The present state of political party and factious broil in the city of New-York, reminds us of the description which Doctor Young gives of the spirit of pamphleteering in his epistle of Mr. Pope:

Our Senate meets: at parties, parties bawl,
And pamphlets stun the streets, and load the stall:
So rushing tides bring things obscene to light,
Foul wrecks emerge, and dogs swim in sight.

The Clintonians appear to be equally exasperated against Col. Burr, as the leaders of opposition in the reign of Charles II. were against the Earl of Strafford. Cheetham acts the part of Pym, with this only difference, that he has not the same justice on his side. When Strafford deserted the public cause for the sake of a place at court, "You have left us, (says Pym) but we shall not leave you while your head is on your shoulders"—and he kept his word.

Governor Clinton, of the state of New-York, has delivered a lengthy address to the Legislature of that state, in which, for the first time he bestows the highest encomiums on the administration of Mr. Jefferson. This was highly necessary, since the publication of Aristides has discovered the opinion which the venerable governor entertains for the venerable sage. Between the two men there is, however, an egregious difference; nor do we think it any disparagement to the president, what opinion governor Clinton may entertain respecting him. The French *traveller* Brissot, has drawn a most laconic line of character between Jefferson and Clinton. The president he calls a man of extensive letters; but the governor, a man of little letters.

Mr. Gallatin has presented a report on the expediency of amending the several laws for providing for the sale of public lands, which must be extremely interesting to land speculators, and must affect those who have already made purchases from the United States. He purposes, that in order to encourage the sale of lands north of the river Ohio, and consequently increase the revenue of the United States, that the purchase money should be considerably lower than the present regulations ordain, and that the fees of which ought to be included.

A most important decision respecting the power vested in the mayor of Philadelphia, has taken place in the supreme court of Pennsylvania. The act for the electing inspectors over the public prison had declared, that it should be lawful for the mayor and two aldermen of the city of Philadelphia, to appoint inspectors of the prison of Philadelphia on the first Mondays of May and November in every year, and on any other days when vacancies should happen in the said office by death, resignation or otherwise.

Upon this act, the mayor imagined that he was entitled, after nominating two aldermen and two justices of the peace, to proceed to a nomination, at any hour or at any place he might please to fancy; and accordingly elected the present inspectors of the prison in this farcical and arbitrary manner; notwithstanding he had been waited upon by one of the aldermen of Philadelphia, for the purpose of enquiring the time and place for election, which information the mayor, in the most unwarrantable manner, not only withheld, but added the following insulting language—"I shall summon as many as the law directs, but I shall not let you know."

The supreme court very properly have set the election aside, and were of opinion, That the Legislature intended to vest in the mayor a certain legal discretion, which should be exercised in a fair, equal and reasonable manner. The question is not whether the mayor is bound to give formal notice to all the aldermen in the city, and justices of the peace of the county, when and where the appointment shall be proceeded upon; but whether, when he has been called upon by persons of that description, whom the law vests with a power of appointment, and who are desirous of exercising that right, he can legally refuse to give them information of the place and hour of appointment, and preclude them from giving their sentiments upon the subject. They were of opinion, that he was not justified by law in this refusal; and thus proceeding to a nomination at an unusual hour and place, is not such an exercise of his discretion as the law will warrant; because this would be in effect an assumption of the whole power by the mayor, which cannot be collected from the words of the law.

Although this singular stretch of power is the concern of a foreign state, yet it is interesting to the citizens of the union at large; as it marks the principles of those men who have been perpetually bawling in Pennsylvania for freedom. Judge Addison never committed an act near so flagrant in its nature as this arbitrary election of the Philadelphia mayor—Yet Addison was set adrift, and his wor-

ship the mayor, has not even received a mark of censure from the *harmonized organ of the public will!*

The Editor of the Aurora states, upon authority which he considers unquestionable, that the Legislature of Virginia expressed their opinion in naming the electors which they recommended for the general ticket, that "the name of Mr. Burr ought not to be put on the republican ticket, as the candidate for the Vice-Presidency."—Duane in this account is certainly correct; but we are far from regarding the conduct of the Legislature in this proceeding as either constitutional or proper. The members of the Legislature were by no means authorised, either to name a general ticket, or to recommend any one individual, in a preference to another, to the Presidency or Vice-Presidency. If such a practice be tolerated or followed by other states, the election of President will become a mere farce. In place of the equitable and popular mode prescribed by the constitution of the union, it will degenerate into a drunken frolic, to be acted by the representatives from the several states, at the close of the sessions of their respective Assemblies. The formation of general tickets, and the holding of caucuses, which is the present method of determining all elections, destroy entirely the spirit of freedom, and deprive the republican citizen of his rights, equally with the rankest despotism.

DUEL.—We learn, from S. Carolina, that an affair of honour has been decided between the Hon. J. Rutledge, late member of Congress, and Dr. Centre, of Rhode-Island, recently from Europe.—Dr. Centre fell the first fire, being shot through both legs above the knees. Mr. Rutledge was slightly wounded in the abdomen.

We learn, that the officers of the British fleet though they could not forget the respect due to a prisoner, were still so much displeased at the violent conduct of gen. Rochambeau, as to treat him with much coolness and formality; indeed, so great was the resentment of his own countrymen against him, that he never walked out without a strong guard of British soldiers for his personal protection.

The Raccon sloop of war cruising the north side of the island, boards every vessel she meets with, and suffers few to escape without taking some, if not all their men, with whom the prize ships from St. Domingo at Port-Royal, are successively manned. The Columbus, Burger, of New-York, is stated to have every man, except the cook, taken from her. Two of the hands were taken from the ship William Littlejohn. No regard to protections is paid in these impressments.

(M. Chronicle.)

A correspondent observes, that he has heard it reported, that in the Senate on Wednesday, on the alteration of the Constitution, Mr. BIDWELL conceded that the amendment was unfavorable to the political influence of the small States, but conceived this no objection, as he thought they had too great a proportion of power at present.—If this rumour is erroneous, Mr. B. can correct it.—If it is accurate, it may be considered as a *precious confession*; and it must assist in opening the eyes of the democrats in the small States, that have not yet yet agreed to change an important article of the National Constitution.

(Boston Chronicle.)

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

If the banking system has been beneficial to the commerce and agriculture of the state of Maryland, which, I presume, the greatest sceptic will not deny, is it not necessary, to maintain the respectable standing we have hitherto held in the commercial world, that our bank capital should be increased in the same proportion that our neighbouring cities increase theirs? Philadelphia has, since the establishment of the bank of Pennsylvania, had the benefit of a bank capital of nine millions five hundred thousand dollars, and some part of the time of a much greater sum,* while Baltimore has had a bank capital of but two millions five hundred thousand dollars, since the establishment of the bank of Baltimore† ; yet our exports, for several years, have been nearly equal to their's in amount, and if my memory is correct, exceeded them one or two years. To what can we impute this, but the natural advantages we enjoy, beyond what is possessed by Philadelphia! While they, aided by the patronage of the lagislature, in procuring paved roads, and improving inland navigation from the heart of the state to their market; we, deserted as it were by the state government, have been able to extend our commerce as far as they, though I will not presume to say to as great advantage; for while they are enabled to extend their commerce to all parts of the globe, encouraged by the facility with which the merchants procure a fund from the banks to meet exigencies, we are paying an extravagant advance for a short credit on such articles as we may want to export, or are reduced to an extremity infinitely worse, procuring money upon an usurer's interest—while we have capital sufficient in this city to answer all our demands, if it could be brought into circulation, either by encreasing the capital stocks of the banks of Baltimore and Maryland, or by vesting it in another bank; the latter mode might perhaps be most advantageous, as it would encrease the number of directors, and give a greater scope of information as to who ought and who ought not to be accommodated from the banks, while it would be attended with very little additional expence, as we always have enough good natured people amongst us ready to undertake the direction, even should no salary be allowed.

Does not the declining state of our commerce call loudly for our exertions? Does it not demand that we should make use of such means as we have in our power to counteract the effect; that exertions of the Philadelphians on the one hand, and Alexandrians on the other, are calculated to produce? The time was, when difficulty of access from the interior of the country was common to all our commercial cities—it is not the case in this day.—Pennsylvania has for several years made inland navigation and turnpike roads, a primary object in their legislations What has it produced? A safe and easy navigation from all the branches of the Susquehanna, and down the main river to Columbia, where it is met by a turnpike road, which for convenience of transportation is scarcely exceeded by the river itself; the navigation of the Potomac, on our other hand, has not been less attended to; with the Monocasy, which is now made navigable to Frederick-Town; the Juniata, which is navigable to Bedford; the Cordorus, which will ere long be made navigable to York. Where then will be our natural advantages over our more enterprising neighbors? Are not all these facts sufficient to shew that an exertion is necessary on our part.

AN ENQUIRER.

* *The capital of the Philadelphia bank, which is one million of dollars, is not included.*

† *Our bank capital was not so great until about eighteen months ago, when the state took shares in the bank of Baltimore to the amount of two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.*

‡ *If there is a cause for discontent in Baltimore where there are several Banks, what ought to be the feelings in Richmond, where there is not one?*

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

CANDIDUS—No. II.

Concerning the Bank of Virginia.

THE candid confession which was made in my last communication, that I was very anxious for the establishment of the Bank of Virginia, now repeated, will put all readers upon their guard. This desire does not proceed from the hope or expectation of being a gainer by the establishment, further than in participating the common benefit which I shall receive, and the common satisfaction I shall enjoy in the opening prospects to a wide and extended national prosperity.

We are apt to expect that those who read what we write, or hear what we say, will perceive our own ideas to the extent that they unfold themselves to our own minds: Hence it frequently happens, that things which we think are very simple and very plainly set forth, are perplexed with difficulties, and do not afford the intended satisfaction.

A few lines were written by me to contradict, an erroneous opinion; and at the same time to prove, that the treasurer, in voting for the state's 3000 shares, could not, by any reasonable calculation corresponding with the provisions of the law, have a preponderating influence. The question seemed to be so plain, or rather the allegation seemed to be so vague and so groundless, that I was ashamed to say much about it, lest it might have appeared rather as a pretence to fill the columns of Mr. Davis's paper, in proving what every body knew. But it seems that I was mistaken; and now by way of explanation I find it necessary to write considerably more than was then necessary to have made the whole as plain as the first rule of arithmetic.

In the last number it was shewn, that the shares of the state being 3000, might be counterbalanced by an equal number who might give the most votes, and having saved 9000 shares as a reserve, I thought it was as evident to every reader as it was to the writer, that the representative of the state, instead of having a preponderation in the choice of directors, could not, unless he either pleased, or intrigued with a great number of stockholders, have any influence at all. If the votes of the state should be given in a manner to suit the common interest of the Bank, then there would neither be cause for complaint against the treasurer or occasion to intrigue, either with or against him. If he should, contrary to common sense and prudence, use his power to promote any one to office whose character did not entitle him to it, or if questions of party, friendship, or prejudice, should be allowed to make weight, the treasurer would of course forfeit the confidence of all who were interested, and his reign would be a short one. All this is very plain, and yet plain as it is, there are a great many who, estimating erroneously, insist that the treasurer, by the power of voting for 3000 shares, may out vote the 12,000.

Forgetting the precise words of the law, they argue, that the treasurer will give 3,000 *votes*; and further, that the provisions of the law having declared, that no man shall give more than 30 votes, even admitting he should own 1000 shares—so these critics have ended their labours by deciding, that the treasurer would with 3000 votes out vote the other 12,000. Nothing can be more erroneous than this, which the following hypothesis will shew. Let the 12,000 votes be divided into lots of 1000 each, so that there will be only 12 proprietors. Three of these holding three thousand shares, will be entitled to 90 votes.
The state, according to the law, will be entitled to the same number, and no more, for the 3000 shares, viz— 90 votes.
Thus these shares, acting against each other, may be neutralized or balanced. The remaining 9000 will be held by 9 other persons, who will certainly, if they please, chuse all the directors, and will have it in their power to exclude the treasurer from the smallest influence, except his own *ex officio* vote. Every body, who will read the law, will find that I am right, and that it will not make any difference by what ratio the votes of the stockholders are estimated; because the votes of the state must come to the same standard, so that they may be always counterbalanced by 3000 other votes.

The foregoing argument, formed upon the possibility, that 12 persons might hold the whole 12,000 shares, is offered for the sake of perspicuity. It is not expected that the shares will ever be so much engrossed, especially as it requires the union of sixty stockholders to call a meeting. After the Bank is well established, it's benefits are generally felt, and the shares shall rise to a price which will give the stockholders but little more than legal interest, they will gradually fall into the hands of the rich, whose interest will urge them to caution, to consultation, and to union

CANDIDUS.

☞ *ON Sunday next, at half after three o'clock, the Rev.* HUGH WHITE, *will deliver a discourse in the Capitol.*

Richmond, February 17, 1804.

NOTICE.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

AT Hanover courthouse, on Wednesday the 4th of April next, being court day, will be exposed to sale at auction, for ready money,

Two tracts of Land,

one of them containing 775 1-2 acres, more or less, and is commonly known and called by the name of Bib's Tract, part whereof lies in Hanover and part in Goochland.

The other tract contains 100 acres, more or less, and lies in Hanover. The subscriber believes that the latter tract is commonly known by the name of Fenton's place. Both tracts adjoin each other, and will be sold together. These lands are distant from the city of Richmond about 22 miles, in a healthy situation and an agreeable neighborhood. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing with respect to the quality of the soil, as it is believed that any one inclining to purchase will first view the lands.

The sale will be made by virtue of a deed of trust from Thomas Thompson, Jane Isabella, his wife, and William Duval, to George Yuille, dated the 22d of March, 1796, and recorded in the general court in June following; to secure the payment of a debt due from the said Thomas Thompson to Murdock Fearns & Co.—and which deed of trust the subscriber was authorised to carry into effect by a deed of assignment made between him and the aforenamed Thomas Thompson and George Yuille, dated the 23d of January, 1798, and recorded in the general court the 13th of November following, which two deeds will be exhibited on the day of sale, and a deed of conveyance with special warranty, will be executed to the purchaser, by

Charles Copland.

Richmond, 16th February, 1804. 1aw.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on the first day of March next, will be exposed at Public Sale in the town of Staunton, the JUDGMENT lately obtained in the Federal Court by the assignees of Ninian Menzies against the heirs of William Bowyer, dec. and by virtue of which the real estate of said Bowyer in & adjoining Staunton hath been extended. The whole claim and interest of the plaintiffs in said Judgment and extent shall be sold, the purchaser taking every risque, except as to the justice of the debt. This is mentioned, because part of the property extended has been claimed by Mustoo and Chambers, and a suit is depending therefor; and because one or two lots which are within the inclosure of said Bowyer, and were extended as part of his land, are said still to belong to the trustees of the town of Staunton. The widow too hath her dower in said property. But these circumstances, it is apprehended, will not greatly diminish the value of the property, as the tenant, by eligit, will have a right to hold over after the time the debt would regularly be discharged agreeable to the inquest of the jury, until such loss would be made up.

The intrinsic value of this Property, encreased by its contiguity to Staunton, consisting of a handsome two story House with suitable out Houses in the town on a beautiful eminence with valuable pasture and meadow Land adjoining, must be fully appreciated by all those who either know or are well informed of its situation.

Those wishing to purchase may see the amount of the Judment and the inquest thereupon either by application at the Clerk's Office of the Federal Court in Richmond or to David Parry, Esq. of Staunton, who being one of the jury, has the counter-part of the inquisition, or Mr Thomas Gordon of Petersburg, agent for the plaintiffs, can give any information wanted.

One third of the purchase money must be paid in hand, one third at the expiration of one year, and the residue at the expiration of two years; ample security to be given for the defered payments.

If the Judgment cannot be sold for the price limited by the plaintiff's agent, I will then proceed on the same or succeeding day to dispose of the interest of the plaintiffs in said Judgment for a sum annually to be paid by way of rent—to be paid at the expiration of every year, so long as until the sum at which the said property is extended will extinguish the Judgment.

The plaintiffs in this case being only answerable for the justice of their debt as above mentioned, and in this case in order to insure the punctual payment of the said sum annually, the purchaser is to be considered as the tenant of the plaintiffs, their representatives or assigns—and must not only give good security that there will always be a sufficient distress on the land for the rent, but there must also be a clause in the lease reserving to the plaintiffs, their representatives or assigns, a right to re-enter and take possession of the land in case of rent being in arrear and no distress to be found; and it must also be understood that the tenant and security are to be responsible in any diminution in the value of the land, and for any waste or improper conduct done or suffered by the tenant or those claiming under him—and in case the heirs of the said Bowyer should at any time think proper to redeem the land by the payment of the debt, the plaintiffs, their representatives or assigns are in the first place to receive so much thereof as will satisfy the annual payments then to become due discounting the interest.—The balance to be paid to the tenant.

John Coalter.

Staunton, 17th January, 1804.

To be Sold,

For ready money, at Hanover Town, on Thursday the 15th day of March next, from 12 to 15 very

LIKELY NEGROES,

BELONGING to the estate of John White, dec. late of King William county, to discharge the balance of a judgment obtained by Archibald Govan's executors against said dec'd. as security for the late Carter Braxton, Esq. dec. Among those Negroes are several boys and girls, and two or three fellows.

The Administrator.

King William, February 14th, 1804.

Agreeably to a resolve of the Commissioners appointed by an act of the General Assembly, entitled, "An act for improving the navigation of James River",

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT books will be opened at the Compting-House of Pickett, Pollard & Johnston in the city of Richmond, at 12 o'clock on the 1st day of March next, for receiving subscriptions for Shares in the said institution.

Robert Pollard.

February 15, 1804.

Richmond Temporary Theatre.

This evening, Saturday, February 18, 1804, will be presented (for the last time this season) the celebrated Romantic Drama, called

The CASTLE SPECTRE.

Earl Osmond—Mr. M'Kenzie.
Earl Reginald—Mr. Green.
Earl Percy—Mr. Story.
Kenric—Mr. Bailey,
Father Philip—Mr. Hopkins.
Hassan—Mr. Clark,
Saib—Mr. Mr. Martin.
Muley—Mr. Clare.
Alaric—Mr. Barrymore.
Motley—Mr. Conner.

Angela—Mrs. West, Jun.
Alice—Miss Melford.
Evelina—Mrs. West.

After which will be presented the Farce of

THE ROMP.

Young Cockney—Mr. Hopkins.
Barnacle—Mr. M'Kenzie.
Old Cockney—Mr. Clare.
Captain Sightly—Mr. Bailey.

Priscilla Tomboy—Mrs. Green.
Penelope—Mrs. Story.
Miss La Blond—Miss Melford.

☞ Doors to be opened at 5, and performance to begin at 6 o'clock, precisely.

*** Tickets to be had at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, at Mr. Davis's Printing Office, and at the Theatre. Admittance One Dollar.

WANTED,

To undertake the management of a Tan-Yard, in the country,

A Tanner,

WHO is well acquainted with the business. A SINGLE MAN who can come well recommended for sobriety and industry may hear further particulars by applying to the PRINTER.

Feb. 17. 3tp

MESSRS. *Pickering, Snell,* and two other persons, of the name of *Gale*, supposed to be residents of the state of *South Carolina*, or *Georgia*, who went to *Baltimore*, some time in July or August last, to purchase *Slaves*, are desired to take NOTICE that BEN, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford county* in *Maryland*, is now in the *Jail* of this *city*, as a *Runaway*. He formerly belonged to *Peter Poteet* of *Baltimore*, and afterwards to a Mr. *John Street* of *Hartford county*, who sold him to Mr. WARE. He is a stout, active, strong, well looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He says that, in September last, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a schooner, at *Smithfield* on *James River*, and marched by the above persons, into South Carolina and Georgia, and that *Pickering* sold him somewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other side of the South Carolina line to a farmer of the name of HOLBERT, who owned a mill. He staid but a few days with his new master before he set off to the *Northward*, under the assumed name of *Bob Benfield*. The subscriber has received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore corroborative of the above, and who has known him some years. His owner is requested to come, or send for him, and on producing such credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertisement, by

William Rose.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1804. tf

THE NATIVE ARABIAN HORSE,

THE DEY OF ALGIERS,

TO give an opportunity to the gentleman of the turf in Virginia to obtain the valuable mixture of Arabian blood amongst their stock—will stand the ensuing season (to commence on the 1st of March and end the 10th of August,) at Mr. Taylor's, Gwinfield Farm, near Tappahannock, on Rappahannock River, and will be let to mares at the very low price of TEN DOLLARS the leap, or TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS the season, or FORTY DOLLARS to insure a Mare bring with Foal, and a Dollar to the Groom in either case; the leap money to be paid at the Stable door, and good promissory notes payable on the 10th of August for the season, must be sent with the Mares.

THE DEY OF ALGIERS is an elegantly formed Horse, possessing both beauty and strength; most of his points are equal, and some of them very superior to any Horse on the continent; his colts are in high estimation for their bone, size and form; he is fully fourteen hands two inches and a half high, a height by no means usual in the genuine Arabian race; his colour is nearly white, with a few brown spots dashed over his neck and shoulders; he is of fine presence and carriage, remarkably vigorous and active, and a very sure foal getter. This beautiful animal was procured from Arabia, in the year '98, at four years old, by the late Grand Bailiff Fromm of Prussia, and brought to Fehr Bellen in that kingdom, where he was purchased after the Bailiff's death, and at the sale of his stud in '99, by Lieutenant General Frederick, Baron of Diemar, by whom he was sold to Col. Swan of Massachusetts, then in Europe; and by him shipped from Hamburgh to Boston to General Jackson of that city, who sent him in the beginning of 1802 to General Mason of the district of Columbia; to attest which, and to prove the origin of this Horse, satisfactory certificates are in my hands and open to the inspection of all.

Pasturage gratis—but no responsibility for accidents or escapes, though the greatest attention will be paid to prevent either, by

E. Beasley,
Manager for John Taylor, Esq. at Gwinfield.

Bank Bonds
For Sale at this Office.

TO BE SOLD.

In obedience to a decree of the county court of Amherst, the subscribers will expose to sale, to the highest bidder, on the first day of March next, on the premises, at six months credit,

A TRACT OF LAND,

LAYING on Rockfish River, in Amherst county, containing between 90 and 100 acres, now in the possession of John Lobbin, to satisfy a debt due from the said Lobbin to the executors of John Hudson, deceased, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date This land is very fertile, and well worthy the attention of any one wishing to purchase so small a tract. There is a good orchard of peach and apple trees, and some other improvements thereon.

HUDSON MARTIN,
JAMES WOODS,
NATHAN CRAWFORD, } Comm'rs.

January 30. p22s.

For Sale,

A MAN, about forty years of age, who has been bred in the house, and is an excellent waiter.—Enquire of THE PRINTER.

January 22d.

LOUIS WERCQ,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

NOT intending to carry on his business as extensively as heretofore, informs the public, that in future he shall expect materials to be paid for, before they are made into clothes. He has on hand a supply of the best Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Marseilles, &c. which he will sell low for cash only. All persons having claims against him will be paid on application, and those in his debt are requested to pay their accounts to him immediately.

Richmond, October 17th, 1803. 4m.

NOTICE.

In the case of Ephraim Macquillen, a Bankrupt.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of Ephraim Macquillen, bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorized by them.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM,
JOHN ST. JOHN, } Assignees.

December 27, 1803.

IRISH LINENS.

A good assortment of 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide

Irish Linens,

IN boxes of 25 to 31 pieces, purchased in Dublin in July, and imported by the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, for sale by

JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th November, 1803.

NOTICE.

ALL those having claims against the estate of William Wingo, deceased, late of King William county, will please to make them known previous to the first day of May next, in order that provision may be made for the payment thereof. This notice will be made a plea against any demand made after after the above period.

C. Bosher,

Administrator with the Will annexed.

Richmond, January 17th, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Hill & Rea

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, and JAS. REA is authorised to close the business. The GOODS on hand, consisting of a neat assortment, suitable for a country store, will be sold on advantageous terms to a person who will take the whole. The TENEMENT, on which stands an excellent Store, Lumber-House and Stable, will be either sold or rented to the purchaser of the Goods.

Robert Hill.
James Rea.

New-Canton, 1st Jan. 1804. tf

For Sale,

ABOUT 450 acres of LAND, lying on the Three Chopp'd and the River Roads, half a mile from the river at Westham, and six miles from the city of Richmond—three-fourths in woods.

This land combines the important advantages of a good soil—convenience to the seat of government; a handsome situation for buildings, and very healthy; a good mill seat, with permission to erect a mill—an abundance of oak and pine timber, and good spring water.

The subscriber would be glad also to treat for two or three BRICK TENEMENTS, not far from the Capitol. These houses are not finished, but they will be completed in course of the spring, and one of them is now in sufficient forwardness to shew the plan of the buildings.

JOHN PENDLETON.

City of Richmond, 20th January, 1804.

4439 Acres of valuable LAND,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

For LIVERPOOL,

The well armed fast-sailing Ship

AURORA;

WILL be dispatched with all possible speed; freight offered immediately will be received on accommodating terms. Apply to

Robertson & Brown.

6000 bushels Stoved SALT.

Norfolk, Dec. 13, 1803.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may consign Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

To the Public.

DURING the ensuing year J. OGILVIE will continue to pursue the professional instruction of youth in the city of Richmond: His course of instruction embraces Grammar, Arithmetic, Latin, Geography, History, Geometry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, political Œconomy and Metaphysics; exercises in Composition and Elocution, Periodical public exhibitons & examinations will also constitute regular and essential parts of the plan he proposes to pursue. His charge for tuition will be fifty dollars per annum for instruction in the several departments of science, and forty dollars for instruction in the different branches of elementary literature, he proposes to teach; the fee for tuition to be paid quarterly in advance. Every pupil will also be expected to pay three dollars annually on entrance to defray the expence of fuel and the rent of the school & lecture room By considerate and candid men, J. Ogilvie presumes that no apology or explanations will be deemed necessary, for the additional charge of thirteen dollars annually. The fees of tuition, are at present palpably and proverbially below the standard of equitable compensation for the labor which the instructor undergoes and the services he renders. A very brief statement will place this important subject in a clear and interesting light. The paramount importance of education is acknowledged by all. It is the *radical* profession, on which the virtue, accomplishments and happiness of individuals, what occupation soever they may embrace and in what situation soever they are placed, essentially depend. The blessings and the very being of republican liberty, the diffusion of useful knowledge, the extirpation of prevailing errors, are obviously & indissolubly connected with the efforts of enlightened & energetic instructors. The friend of mankind and the lover of his country, will desire nothing more ardently than that this profession, which so many causes have combined to degrade, should be restored to its proper rank in public estimation and practical utility.—But it were chimerical to indulge a hope of this sort, whilst the pecuniary compensation which the instructor receives for his services however important, for his exertions however laborious, is so miserable scanty, as to doom him to celibacy, insuperable indigence and sordid obscurity. Until instructors shall receive a pecuniary compensation propotioned to their talents, attainments and services, the education of youth must be abandoned to sciolists, pretenders and pedants. Men of enterprise, genius and learning, will necessarily prefer those occupations, where such accomplishments are most likely to obtain their proper estimation & reward. Altho' he will probably expose himself to the charge of egotism, J. Ogilvie cannot in justice to the subject and himself forbear to add, that since his arrival in Virginia, his abilities such as they are, have been exerted in the business of juvenile education with assiduity and enthusiasm. To this pursuit he has devoted the flower of his youth and the best energies of his mind No exertions to which his faculties were adequate, have been spared, to qualify himself to communicate useful knowledge and instil virtuous principles into the minds of youth. On every branch of literature and science comprehended in his course, he has endeavored to collect information from every accessible source. If on any subject he inculcates erroneous principles, he can truely say, it does not proceed from the want of sincere wishes and persevering efforts to discover and incalculate truth. Sedentary confinement, uninterrupted labor and nocturnal study have impaired his health, enfeebled his frame and extinguished he fears for ever the native cheerfulness and ardor of his mind.—Hitherto the pleasure of indulging an early and romantic predilection, and the consoling consciousness of having zealously endeavored to be useful, have been the principal rewards of his exertions. Far from having had it in his power to accumulate the means of physical independence, he has scarcely been able to obtain a comfortable subsistence. These observations are not made in the spirit of repining or complaint, but for the purpose of obviating a misconstruction of the motive which has induced him to increase his charge for tuition. He is destined probably during the prime of his life to pursue the business of juvenile instruction, nor does he murmur at his destiny.—At the same time he cannot think himself justly exposed to the charge of unreasonable selfishness, when he indulges a wish, that the emoluments of the laborious and useful occupation he pursues should be sufficient to afford the means of comfortable subsistence and the prospect of permanent exemption, from the severest disasters in the black catalogue of human misfortunes, *debt* and *destitution.*

P. S. J. Ogilvie wishes to receive five or six of his pupils as boarders; his terms for boarding will be forty five pounds per annum, to be paid quarterly, and punctually, and the first quarter in advance.

Richmond, January 1, 1804.

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE following Certificate of navy stock of the U. States, standing on the books of John Hopkins, esq. Commissioner of Loans, has been lost or mislaid, viz:

No. 53, dated 25th October, 1799, Navy 8 per cent. Stock,—100 dollars.

Which certificate is signed by John Hopkins, commissioner of loans, state of Virginia. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a renewal of the above certificate agreeable to law. Any person who can give me information of the said certificate, shall be generously rewarded.

James Currie,

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1803.

WANTED,

A PERSON to contract for the digging and laying a foundation for a building, to be used as Theatre, upon the lot opposite Mrs Heron's, Shockoe Hill. Application to be made to Mr Green, near Colonel Quarrier's.

Richmond, January 14th, 1804.

BARTLETT STILL,

Is opening a General Assortment of

Fancy Goods,

In the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Mewburn, next door to Messrs. Ellis & Allen,

—VIZ.—

Chintzes and Calicoes.	Fashionable Ribbons.
Lace Cloaks and Veils.	Silk and Cotton Trimmings.
Fine Laces & Edgings.	Satin and Lutstring Umbrellas.
Lutestrings and Satins.	
Silk Muslins.	Gloves & Glove Ties.
Italian Crapes.	Moleskin Vest Patterns.
Feathers and Flowers.	

Plated Ware and Jewellery.

Fine Guns & Pistols.	Gold and Silver Trimmings, new patterns.
Gold & Silver Watches, & Clocks, warranted.	

T E A, &c.

Gunpowder Tea.	perior quality.
Spanish Segars, of a su-	

N. B.—B. S. offers his services to his friends and the public, to transact VENDUE & COMMISSION BUSINESS. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend on good treatment, as great exertion will be made to give satisfaction.

PRODUCE and GOODS stored and delivered on the shortest notice, by B. S.

Richmond, December 13, 1803.

The celebrated English Stallion

DRAGON,

Late the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and sire of Speculator, Tarantula, Jenny, Spinner, Creeper, Phœnix, Hospitality, &c. will stand the ensuing season near Farmville, at Ten Guineas, and a Dollar to the Groom for each Mare. The season will commence the first day of March next, and end the first of August following. Extensive pasturage, of superior quality, will be furnished GRATIS, and the greatest attention paid, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. The money will be expected for the season of such Mares, as are pastured, before they are removed, and notes sent with those that are not to be left with the horse, payable the first of August next. Apply to

RICHARD KNOWLES,
Agent for
JOHN RANDOLPH.

Bizarre, January 18, 1804.

P. S. Farmville is 8 miles below Prince Edward Courthouse, and 35 from Carterſville. Mares fed, if required.

NOTICE.

To the Assignees of Mansfield Watkins, *a Bankrupt.*

YOUR having failed to attend the commissioners named and authorised in and by a commission of Bankruptcy, awarded and issued against Mansfield Watkins, at their office in the city of Richmond on the 12th day of January, 1804, to shew cause why notice has not been given by you for making a dividend of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, agreeable to notice given for that purpose: You are hereby required to attend the said commissioners at their office in the city of Richmond on the 18th day of February next; and to produce your receipts and payments touching the said bankrupt's estate and effects, and to make a dividend of the same.

By order of the Commissioners.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners' office, Richmond, January 12, 1804.

S E E D S.

Minton Collins

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just received, per the ship Shepherdess from London, a fresh assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS:

He has likewise received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

GRASS SEEDS,

Which are warranted to be of the last summer's growth, and may be had at his original Seed Store—Viz.

Red & white Clover Seed.	PEASE.
Lucern, and Timothy.	Early frame, charlton, and hutspur.
Burnet, and rye grass.	Dwarf marrowfat, Spanish moratto, glory of England, & blue Prussian peas.
Saintfoine and burden do.	
Furze, or whin seed.	
Spring tares or vetches.	Large Windsor, long pod, white Canterbury, and snap beans.
Hemp, flax and rape seed.	
Canary, and spinage.	CABBAGE SEED.
White & brown mustard.	Early, and late York cabbage.
Large Norfolk & summer turnip.	
Green and white asparagus.	Early, and late Battersea.
	Early, and late sugar loaf.
White curled endive.	Green, and yellow savoy.
Large cabbage, & Roman lettuce.	Large white Scotch cabbage.
Brown Dutch, and grand admiral.	Large white winter do.
	Flat Dutch, & Madeira do
Green and cos lettuce.	Red Dutch, to pickle.
White lettuce.	Brussels sprouts, and Borecole.
Salmon, white turnip, & large black radish.	
	Early, & late cauliflower.
Blood red beet, and solid celery.	Purple, green, and white brocoli.
Early, & late cucumber.	
Cresses, and pepper grass.	Sallafie, and nasturtian.
Large parsnip.	Madeira, and silver onion.
Large red, and orange carrot.	Large London Leek.

With an assortment of Flower Seeds, painted Flower Pots and Pans, jars and beakers in sets for chimney ornaments; large red garden pots and pans, blue and white glass flower bottles, &c.

Richmond, January 12, 1804.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, at Hanover Courthouse, on the 22d day of February next, (it being court day)

THE Plantation formerly the property of William Norvell, deceased, in the county of Hanover, containing 338 acres, with the half of a valuable Grist Mill adjoining the same, on Chickahomony Swamp, within twelve miles of Richmond. This land is pleasantly situated and remarkably healthy; and has on it a good dwelling-house, kitchen, dairy, and three good barns, one of which is commodious and lately built—also a valuable Orchard affording a sufficiency of fruit every other year to make from 250 to 300 gallons of brandy. The Mill is situated in a good neighbourhood, and receives annually from 130 to 150 barrels of toll corn.

The terms of sale will be one third in hand, the balance in six and twelve months. A deed of trust on the property will be required to secure the two last payments.

Thomas Norvell.

January 5th, 1804.

Kentucky LAND for Sale.

ONE tract containing 2000 acres, lying in the county of Fleming, on the waters of Licking.

One do. do. 1000 do. do. do.

One do. do. 3200 do. { in the county of Mason, on Ohio river & Lawrence's Creek.

One do. do. 2000 do. { in the co. of Clarke on Kentucky river.

The above will be sold very low, or exchanged for property in this state.

THOMAS NORVELL.

Richmond, January 9th, 1803.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by dealing or otherwise, at his Store in Buckingham, under the direction of Mr. John Jenkins, are informed that their bonds, notes and accounts are placed for collection in the hands of Edward W. Trent, attorney at law, who is authorised to receive the same and grant acquittances.

Wm. BROWN.

Manchester, 2d Jan. 1804.

The undersigned will attend the February Buckingham court, for the purpose of receiving the above debts—*those*, who fail to comply with this notice, can expect no indulgence.

EDWARD W. TRENT.

☞ E. W. T. has commenced the PRACTICE of LAW in the Courts of *Henrico, Chesterfield, Powhatan, Amelia* and *Cumberland.*

Richmond, 2d Jan. 1804.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by John Price, and Jane his wife, the subscribers will offer for sale, at Auction, on the premises, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 18th of February next,

A TRACT OF LAND,

In Goochland county, containing 326 acres, more or less, lying on Tuckahoe Creek, adjoining the Land of Col. Robert H. Saunders, it being the whole of that part of Land which was devised by John Jude to his daughter Jane, wife of the said John Price. This sale is made to satisfy a debt of 450l. with interest from the 28th day of January 1801, due from the said John Price to Robert H. Saunders.

CHARLES COPLAND,
DAVID BULLOCK, } Trustees.

January 2, 1804.

☞ *NOTICE!*

To be sold, on Tuesday the 28th instant, at Public Auction,

ALL the personal Estate of MATTHEW MOODY, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and two Negroes. Terms, cash, for all sums under ten dollars, and six months credit on all sums above that amount; the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

THOMAS DIDDEP, Ex'or.

N. B. All persons having claims against the estate, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, and those indebted to the estate, to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be be allowed. TH. DIDDEP.

February 3d, 1804. tds.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from Dumfries, Virginia, on Saturday the 27th ult. a NEGRO MAN, who calls himself

Joseph Barnwell,

usually known by the name of JOE; complexion dark brown—person slender and rather handsome—walks erect—about thirty years of age, five feet eight to nine inches high—has the mark of sores on his legs—of a spacious and engaging address—is artful and very dishonest, and will assuredly rob whoever may be so unfortunate as to employ him,—his clothes not known, but has a pair of half boots nearly new, very sharp pointed at the toes, and is in the practice of dressing gay. He has money and will no doubt procure a free pass. He was long a waiter in Dumfries Tavern and is well known to travellers this way.

The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid on securing said Joe in Dumfries or Alexandria gaol, and twenty dollars will be paid for securing him in any prison within the United States. It is supposed he is gone for Boston, and will endeavor to procure a passage by water from Baltimore or Philadelphia. Those secreting or assisting said runaway will be prosecuted by the utmost severity of law.

Alexander Brown.

Dumfries, 3d Feb. 1804. ep3w